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BRITAIN TO QUIT INDIA BY JUNE 1948

Momentous Statement By The Prime Minister MOUNTBATTEN NEW VICEROY



MR ATTLEE

Petroleum Pipeline Blown Up

Jerusalem, Feb. 20.

The Jewish extremists stepped up their offensive against British rule today by blowing up the important Iraq Petroleum Company's pipeline in northern Palestine in two places and setting off two more electric mines under military trucks.

To-day's sabotage followed on the heels of last night's raid on an RAF station at Ein Shemer, half way between Haifa and Tel-Aviv. The attack on the vital pipeline, which carries British oil from Persian fields to an outlet near Haifa, was regarded as the most serious of to-day's terrorist acts.

The authorities disclosed more about the assault on the RAF station late last night. They said the terrorists lobbed mortar shells into the camp for 20 minutes before they were driven off.

The sabotaging of British commercial interests and mining of communications previously had not come into the scope of its underground battle.

With the fate of four condemned "soldiers" now postponed indefinitely, again appeared to be unheeding of the repeated warnings of kidnappings by Hagana.

Hagana apparently was confining its activity at the present to encouragement of illegal immigration—financing and organizing a flow of ships from unknown Mediterranean ports, protecting refugees when they ashore and fighting against deportation of the unlucky.—United Press.

HOME-MADE MORTARS

The British troops, when they captured the terrorist site, found three home-made mortars, two of which were loaded, and 12 mortar shell cases.

DEBATE NEXT WEEK

London, Feb. 20. Mr Arthur Greenwood, acting Government leader in the House of Commons, announced to-day that the House would debate Palestine next Tuesday, the resumption of industry and fuel distribution next Wednesday and foreign affairs next Thursday.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

China And UNRRA Supplies

It is possible that Nanking believes she is legally entitled to request that her outstanding UNRRA supplies be offered for open sale. But the nations who financed provision of these goods under the impression that they would be used to rehabilitate a country sorely stricken by eight continuous years of warfare, will regard the proposition with askance. The dumping of UNRRA commodities on what is humorously known as the "free market", even if carried out under official control, violates the intention of the original agreement. The whole purpose of UNRRA contributions was that they should represent an international effort to revive the economic and social pulse of those countries wounded and fainting from the dreadful effects of a world war. China is one. Unhappily, her maladministration of UNRRA supplies provides one of the most sordid of post-war stories; whereas her officials can hardly be surprised if this latest proposal is treated with suspicion and hostility.

Nanking, through Dr Soong, denies that the purpose of the sales is to bolster China's crumbled currency. Yet for what else could the proceeds be intended? China's demand has constantly been for material goods. She has them, and now she wants to sell them. Neither is Dr Soong's incredulity of the prospects of the "free market" the least bit convincing. The Finance Minister should have sufficient evidence at his disposal to appreciate the power and ramifications of this market. It can be called by any name one pleases, but it is certainly not in existence to see that the Chinese get what they are entitled to—except upon their own terms. UNRRA officials declare that at least 45 per cent of their supplies are rotting and rusting in godowns and open spaces. If this is true, Nanking would do the country far more service by seeing that these goods were placed where they were most needed, than by disposing of them for cash for somebody else to resell at substantial profits.

New Delhi Reactions

New Delhi, Feb. 21.

Britain's notice to India on Thursday to put her own house in order by June 1948 has faced this country with the decision—amiable solution or devastating civil war—that was the gist of comments of old observers who in five years have seen Britain twice offer a large measure of self-government to India only to have internal differences stand in the way of acceptance.

The dramatic announcement by Mr Clement Attlee in the House of Commons that the British were leaving next year was quickly interpreted in some unofficial quarters as being strongly favourable to the side of the Congress Party.—Associated Press.

"We regard this as a suitable time to make a change, so far as I know there is no precedent for such a request as that made by Mr Churchill."

"Indeed when he was Prime Minister he made a great many changes in both military and civil appointments and I am not aware that any explanations were given."

"This was greeted with a storm of Labour cheers."

REAFFIRMS PROPOSALS

The effect of Mr Attlee's statement was to reaffirm last year's proposals of the British Cabinet Mission after three months of conferences with Indian political leaders. This plan envisaged a Central Government to take over the rule of British India under a Constitution written by all parties.

To-day's statement provided no alternative except the warning that failure of India parties to agree on a Constitution might be followed by a parcelling of authority.

Mr Attlee also reaffirmed that the British did not intend to hand over their "powers and obligations" over the independent Indian States to a Central Government.

"It is contemplated that for the intervening period the relations of the Crown with individual states may be adjusted by agreement," Mr Attlee said.

Although no responsible official would say so, this apparently leaves the British Government free to renegotiate its individual treaties with the princely states of India.

"The future of the Indian States is for the Indian States to decide and not for us," said an informed source. In any change of status in India there are many minor questions that would have to be ironed out through negotiations with the Indian princes.—Associated Press.

Note: Text of the White Paper on India which the Prime Minister read to the House of Commons appears on Page 4.

What Attlee Said

London, Feb. 20.

Making his dramatic announcement in the House of Commons to-day, the Prime Minister said: His Majesty's Government wish to make it clear that it is their definite intention to take the necessary steps to effect a transfer of power into responsible Indian hands by a date not later than June, 1948.

"The British Government agreed to recommend to Parliament a constitution worked out in accordance with the Cabinet Mission's proposals by a fully representative Constituent Assembly. If it should appear that such a constitution will not have been reached by such an Assembly before June, 1948, the Government would have to consider to whom the powers of the Central Government in British India should be handed over to on the due date."

Mr Attlee said legislation would be introduced in due course to give effect to the final transfer of power in India.

He said the British Government did not intend to hand over powers and obligations of the Indian states under paramountcy to any government of British India.

"It was not intended to bring paramountcy to conclusion earlier than the date of final transfer of power, but it was contemplated that the intervening period the relations of the Crown with individual states might be adjusted by agreement."

ADVANCE MEASURES

Mr Attlee said that although final transfer might not take place until June, 1948, preparatory measures must be put in hand in advance.

"The British Government will negotiate on matters arising out of the transfer with representatives of the Government of India and the Government of the Crown."

"It is important that the efficiency of the civil administration be maintained and the defence of India provided for," the Minister said.

Mr Attlee said that as the transfer of power proceeded, it would become progressively more difficult to carry out to the letter all provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935.

"However, the British Government believe that British commercial and industrial interests in India can look forward to a safe field for their enterprise under the new conditions."

He said Britain would continue to do all in its power to further India's well-being.

"SHOCKING" STATEMENT

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, made a statement in the House of Lords similar to that given by Mr Attlee.

Opposition in the Lords, said the statement was shocking.

"It appears to be a reversal of all previous statements of His Majesty's Government," said Lord Cranborne.

"It provides no safeguards for minorities. It amounts to abandonment of India under conditions which to many of us can give no hope of a peaceful and prosperous future for her people."

(Continued on Page 4)



LORD MOUNTBATTEN

Fuel Rationing May Last Indefinitely

London, Feb. 20.

Industrial electricity "switch offs" are expected to-day to last 10 days in the London area and domestic electricity rationing is expected to last indefinitely, authoritative sources said to-day.

Southeastern England will be the last to get back to industrial production, it was reported. A week's interval was expected between restorations in various districts of England. The Midlands will get electricity on Monday and the North-west was believed to be the next in line.

The recovery depended to some extent upon the weather—which was worrisome.

A Fuel Ministry statement said: "The weather is menacing again. It is too early to predict the effect on deliveries of further hardening of the weather but it cannot be other than serious."—United Press.

NO EXPORTING UNTIL 1948

London, Feb. 20. Britain will not export coal until 1948 because of the fuel crisis and the need to build up extensive coal reserves, Sir Guy Not-Bower, official spokesman of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, said in an interview to-night.

"Despite increased output, there is no indication that Britain will restore her coal exports this year," he said.

"We might be able to consider, starting exporting coal again next year when we expect that Britain's needs will be satisfied," he added.

While the hardest hit of Britain's customers will be the U.S., which last year imported over a quarter of the total coal exports, France, Denmark, Italy, Belgium and Sweden come next.—Reuters.

WEATHER WORSENS

London, Feb. 21. European weather, critical factor in Britain's battle against fuel and power shortage, turned worse again to-day. Snow fell in most districts of England and Wales and most north-east Yorkshire roads which, just cleared, were blocked again.

Continental countries without exception reported subnormal temperatures and practically all regions were short of fuel while supplies in some areas were drained to danger point.

Despite previous go ahead from Government, it appeared that many British industries would be unable to set back into production for some time.

Berlin reported 170 died from cold since December 1, and in the Belgian coastal town of Nieuport six died of exposure in the last two days.

The lowest temperature in Britain was 14 degrees Fahrenheit.—Associated Press.

RUSSIA'S OFFER ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Will Permit An International Authority To Work Plants

Lake Success, N.Y., Feb. 20.

Prior to the Security Council atomic control debate resumption at 3 p.m. to-day, the Soviet delegate, Mr Andrei Gromyko announced that Russia would accept an international authority to supervise and manage atomic energy plants in the Soviet Union.

Mr Gromyko's statement cleared away doubts that Russia, by Gromyko's 12 proposed amendments to the American plan, had aimed at restricting inspection and supervision to only those plants which exist at the time a world atomic treaty is signed.

Mr Gromyko's clarification, which promised Russia's unqualified acceptance of international supervision and management of any present or future Russian atomic energy plants, led UN circles to the optimistic belief that rapprochement of the American and Russian positions is now possible.

NEW RESEARCH CENTRE

Meanwhile it was announced a third great American centre for atomic research along with Oakridge, Tennessee, and Hanford, Washington, will be built on a 3,045-acre site in Dupage County, Illinois, 26 miles southwest of Chicago at a cost of many millions of dollars. Its 12 buildings will be ready within three years and when completed the mid-west centre will be known as "Argonne National Laboratory."

The Argonne is only one of a series of new national atomic laboratories to be established and will be operated by the University of Chicago in conjunction with 23 other Mid-western universities.

The Argonne replaces the wartime metallurgical laboratory at the University of Chicago, which played an important part in the creation of the atomic bomb. The laboratory will engage in the research and development of all phases of atomic energy, including industrial and military.—United Press.

DEVASTATING
EXPLOSION

Many Killed And Injured

Los Angeles, Feb. 20.

An explosion rocked a part of Los Angeles with such force to-day that some people thought an atomic bomb had hit the city. A preliminary check listed at least 13 dead and 200 injured.

The blast levelled an electroplating plant in which 35 persons were working and a black cloud mushroomed toward the sky.

A man working directly across the street declared: "It looked just like the new pictures of the atomic bomb explosion."

The shock rumbled across the city with the effects of an earthquake, shattering windows, snapping power lines and rupturing gas mains.

Fifteen fire companies were called out to fight the resulting fires. By-standers as far as six blocks from the scene were killed by flying debris.

Chemists believed that hydrogen formed in the process of plating at the devastated plant.—United Press.

30 REPORTED DEAD

Los Angeles, Feb. 20. Thirty people were reported killed in an explosion which rocked a building in Los Angeles to-day.

The explosion occurred in an electroplating shop. It was followed by a fire.

Of those injured about a dozen are in a critical condition. The shop and three private houses were destroyed. All available ambulances and private cars are being used to rush the injured to hospitals. The explosion damaged buildings for an area of a mile and a half. Motor-cars parked nearby were wrecked.

The police have called a "state of emergency."—Reuters.

Ramadier Given Confidence Vote

Paris, Feb. 21.

The National Assembly voted confidence in Ramadier's government 500 to 59 after a heated debate on economy and food.

The vote was taken after several deputies had urged the progressive lifting of rationing and expressed confidence in the government's ability to carry out the policy aimed at securing a normal food distribution to the French people.

M. Ramadier told a news conference that the second series of five per cent cuts to be effective near the end of the month would not be the last in the French fight to save the franc and stabilise the internal economy.—Associated Press.

PLANS FOR "MODERATE" EXPANSION OF JAPAN'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

A SOAP memorandum to-day recommended a 4,000,000-spindle capacity for the Japanese textile industry in order to allow for "moderate expansion" of textile exports during the next few years.

The memorandum, sent to the Japanese Government to-day, said this interim production level should provide a domestic standard of living approaching that of 1930-34—three years before Japan embarked on the China war—which SCAP considers the base period.

Observers said the memorandum was significant since it closely follows statements of American officials, including Ambassador George Acheson, Jr., urging the earliest possible rehabilitation of the Japanese economy, and recalled that the Japanese economic structure was based, to a wide extent, on silk and cotton rayon textile exports.

SCAP investigations indicate it will be necessary to operate at a minimum of 3,500,000 spindles in order to produce a minimum of 260,000,000 pounds of cotton products, which textile experts estimate will be exported, and 427,000,000 pounds, they estimate, should be provided for domestic consumption under a peacetime economy.

The chief of SCAP's Textile Division, Lt-Col H. S. Tate, said the objective of the expanded spindle capacity is to help to make the nation's economy self-sufficient. He hoped ultimately enough cotton products will be exported to pay for imports of raw cotton and, if possible, to provide foreign exchange surplus for the purchase of other vital imports.

He said the rate of exchange will be geared solely on the availability of raw materials and machine tools for building spindles and other machinery. The Japanese industry now has approximately 3,870,000 spindles, including those in storage.—United Press.

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POCKET CARTOON

Japs Built
This U.S.
Embassy

By Harold K. Mills
United Press Staff Correspondent

THE white-walled palace which the Japanese invaders built for their ill-fated puppet premier, Wang Ching-wei, is now become the new American Embassy in Nanking.

Rejected by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek because "it smells too much of both Japanese and puppets," the ten-acre property, whose buildings were completed only after the death of Wang Ching-wei, is serving both as offices and official residence for Ambassador Leighton Stuart.

The old American Embassy compound, built to order by a Nanking contractor ten years ago and leased for that period, is being purchased for use as residence quarters for other State Department personnel in Nanking.

SHOW PLACE

Show place of the Chinese capital, the puppet palace, with its fine buildings, well situated walls—particularly for defence of the occupants—and the largest swimming pool in Nanking, was earmarked for the Generalissimo when the government returned from Chungking last May. But Chiang Kai-shek, after an inspection of the Japanese-designed buildings, shook his head and moved into far inferior quarters within the Ministry of National Defence.

The Generalissimo would have none of Wang Ching-wei, not even the palace built for the puppet. Sources close to the family of the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek said Madame, captivated by the palace, was not eager to surrender it, but the Generalissimo remained firm. After some months of stalemate, arrangements were made to pass title to the property to the United States Government.

Payment for the ten acres, with its set of fine buildings, will be through an exchange resulting from the Chinese Government's purchase of war surplus supplies in the Pacific Islands. Under this transaction US\$35,000,000 was made available for use of the American government in constructing or purchasing official quarters in China.

IDEAL PLACE

Cost of Wang Ching-wei's palace will be determined by a board of three comprising one American, one Chinese and one neutral. It will be the first American-owned Embassy in Nanking, as the previous buildings were leased. The United States still retains its old Embassy in Peking under the terms of a grant from the Chinese government, using it as a consulate.

American officials did not share Chiang Kai-shek's objection to the puppet palace. Well designed and constructed and ideally arranged for Embassy uses, it provides not only adequate offices but a proper residence for the Ambassador and some members of his staff.

Workmen have renovated the puppet palace—sweeping away the smell of puppets and Japanese which annoyed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The English Novel in
the past 20 years

This is the text of a talk delivered recently by Professor HSIAO CHIEN, of Fuhtan University, before a meeting of the Shanghai Branch of the Sino-British Cultural Association.

FIRST, I must set my chronological boundary clearly before you. By "the last two decades" I do not wish to include the seven war years. Many people can instantly name a novel as the novel of the last war, namely "South Wind" by Norman Douglas; just as Rupert Brook is fairly widely accepted as the poet of the preceding war. But alas, in this war, such convenience is denied us. It has not been possible to name either one single writer or book as representative or outstanding of this war. I believe it will be less possible to do so in the coming atomic war. This war has not only produced no literary giant, it has cruelly deprived us of two novelists who in their lifetime probably contributed, from a technical point of view, more than any novelists in the past. I mean the death of Mr James Joyce in 1941 followed by the suicide of Virginia Woolf.

Vacuum

THERE was a striking similarity between the predicament in which the British and Chinese writers found themselves during the first decade following the Armistice in 1919, namely, a feeling of emptiness, a philosophical vacuum. The fervour of the early republicans in China had lessened Confucian influence over the thinking of the intellectuals of this generation to a pitiable degree, but in place of it, there had formed nothing positive or so universal. Darwin's theory of evolution had also considerably shaken the religious authority in the West. There were already undeniable signs before the last war.

Fighting Fascism

IN the second decade there was also a close similarity. In this case, I should call it identity, between the mood of British and Chinese writers, namely, the common detestation of Fascism and the fight against it. The 30's can be easily called the "Pink Age." During this period, (and for China, the time following), many usually non-political writers became either involved or interested in politics. Without any contact or pre-arrangement, Chinese and British writers were at the same time (in the rank and file) of what was then called the United Front.

Writers for perhaps the first time in history issued manifestos in the first person plural. Scores of novels came out to sound warnings against Hitler and Mussolini, notably from the pen of Storm Jameson, Ignazio Silone, H. E. Bates and Chris-

DUMB BELLS
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

YES, MADAM, THAT IS CHILI CON CARNIE! THIS IS HOT!

YOU'RE MISTAKEN WAITER! THIS IS HOT!

topher Isherwood. When Julian Bell was shot while driving an ambulance in Spain and John Cornfield killed while fighting with the International Brigade near Cordova, Chinese writers were also attacking the far away Franco though they were quite fully occupied with tackling the Japanese aggression.

New Technique

IN China has been a total disintegration between the vernacular and the classical literature since 1919, when the colloquial style alone was canonised as the only literary medium. A sharp disintegration of a different kind took place in England also—the cleavage between the high-brow with its headquarters in Bloomsbury, and the low brow writers.

In fact, at about that time, a totally new technique for the writing of the novel was coming to birth—a technique which involved a break away from the tradition of Fielding, Defoe, Jane Austen and which is still being worked out.

But what caused this technical revolution? The reasons are manifold. The novel was rather social literature than poetry, depending on a set of values which have now simply ceased to exist. This is a negative reason. The positive one being the irresistible influence of the science of psychology, especially of the Freudian School.

The Cinema

THERE is also an economic aspect of this disintegration. The invention and popularity of the cinema, which has robbed the novelist of his legitimate patrons. Who among the present-day novelists can rival Dickens or Mark Twain in income? Millions of Englishmen regarded the death of Dickens as a national calamity. The cinema has robbed the novelists not only of wealth but also of their following. Facing the threat of extinction, the well-to-do novelists accepted the challenge by writing novels whose subtlety and beauty is far beyond the reach of the screen. The self-made novelists took up the challenge of the screen in quite a different manner. They try to write novels more thrilling than Boris Dehoff, more gripping than Leon Chayne and funnier than the Marx Brothers. Such writers as Edgar Wallace, Philip Oppenheim and P. G. Wodehouse. Incidentally, the film industry and the so-called low-brow writers have gradually come to a point of alliance. A large number of Hollywood films originated from best

sellers, and Hollywood has paid very handsomely in the form of royalties to these writers. It can even be said that quite a few popular novelists to-day have Hollywood in mind when they are writing, and several, like Isherwood, have settled in Hollywood as scenario writers.

Whether one agrees with the high-brow novelists or not, one must admit that never in the history of writing have there been two such rich decades as 1920 to 1940, when each serious writer was trying a new pattern, an unprecedented method.

In one sense it can be said that the novel of this period have become narrower, compared with the canvas of War and Peace or Middlemarch, but the ambition has become greater. Every novelist in his or her own way attempted to embrace the entire life, if not the universe, in its quintessence, through focusing on one specific spot.

Two Categories

IF novelists could be classified in grammatical terms, most of them would come within two categories, the exclamatory and the interrogative. The interrogative novelists ask questions all the time. Most novelists of this period have a question in mind.

To me, the happiest bridge-over between tradition and experiment, the philosopher and the artist, is to be found in Mr E. M. Forster's novels. Unlike his younger contemporaries, he does not believe that the novel can discard the element of story-telling. With all his hysteria and faults, D. H. Lawrence was the leading spokesman of the 30's if any were to be appointed.

Hatred of Machine

FORSTER expressed his hatred of the machine, especially in his short story "The Machine Stops." Virginia Woolf in her "Orlando" and "Between the Acts" makes it quite clear that she hated the modern age altogether. Huxley in his "Brave New World" has painted a gruesome picture of what the world would be like if the machine triumphs. Lawrence, as the most articulate spokesman of these two decades, has cursed the machine with all the ferocity he was capable of.

In his later years, when his hatred for the machine became more fanatical, he did more than curse the machine, he gallantly denied that it existed.

The last war causes various reactions in the sensitive minds of the British writers, but one result is quite common, namely this hatred of the machine and a tendency to return to the Medieval Splendour of the High Church.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1947, by Ely Culbertson)

It is an elementary point of bridge that when partner has bid two suits, you should "name your preference." Unfortunately, however, what is true in an elementary sense is not always true in more advanced play. Take this sort of deal, for instance:

NORTH
♦ J 4
♥ K 9 7 2
♠ 8 7
♣ Q 8 5

WEST
♦ Q 8 2
♥ 8 5
♠ Q 9 5
♣ A J 8 4 2

EAST
♦ 7 3
♥ A Q J 10 4 3
♠ 4 2
♣ K 10 9

SOUTH
♦ A K 10 8 5
♥ 6
♠ A K J 10 4
♣ 7 2

The bidding:
West: 1st round 1st bid 1st bid 1st bid
North: 1st round 1st bid 1st bid 1st bid
East: 1st round 1st bid 1st bid 1st bid
South: 1st round 1st bid 1st bid 1st bid

South lost five tricks and suffered a 500-point penalty. At three diamonds, which East undoubtedly would have allowed him to play, South would have gone down only

one, and his honours would have wiped out even that loss.

The point of this article is that South should have been permitted to play three diamonds—certainly, as far as his own partner was concerned. Obviously, North's bid of "take South back to his first bid suit" as a mere preference—but consider! To begin with, North's one no trump response to his partner's opening was optimistic in itself; a move that would not have been too cowardly on North's almost hopeless holding. Then East bid hearts, and the greatest part of North's slim values, the heart king, became a highly questionable asset. In short, North had little enough before the heart bid, after that bid, he had virtually nothing.

So, despite the strength of South's three-diamond bid, North knew (or should have known) that there was no "future" in the hand. After all, South had not opened with a two-bid! That being so, why give South the chance to keep on bidding? From North's point of view any undoubted contract was all right; therefore simple logic demanded that three diamonds be passed, at least until it was doubled. Perhaps South should have passed to three spades, but he should not have been given any temptation!

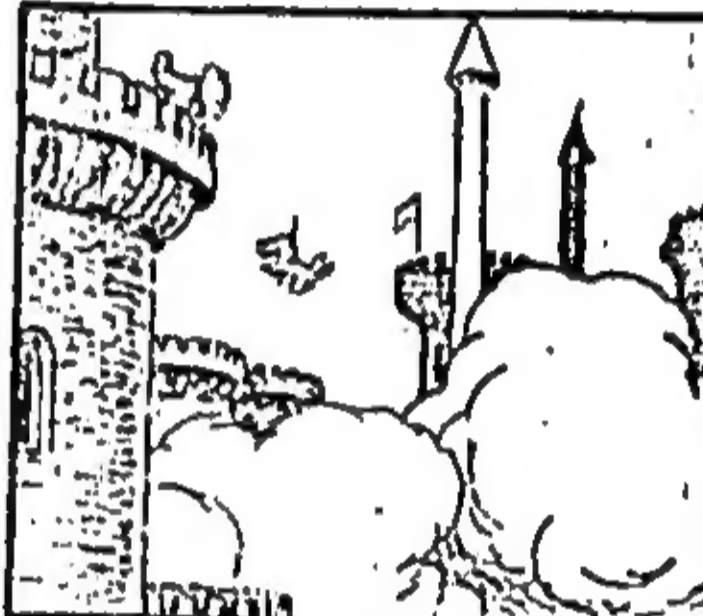
Several writers have become Catholics while others have become devout believers in the Yogi. With the threat of Atomic warfare, the impact of the machine on the minds of the British writers must be still more adverse.

Two Moods

HERE lies the fundamental difference in the intellectual mood of our two nations. The British are bored with the steam engine, whilst we Chinese are just on the eve of an industrial revolution. A Chinese writer instinctively sneers at your mysticism, because he has had too much of it.

In a country such as Britain, governed in a constitutional fashion and run by a solid civil service, the government itself is a machine, fair, automatic and impersonal. It takes care of all the hard facts in life for the British people. Yet you complain of having too much of it. The Chinese writers clamour for more machine, more system and less personal relations. It is not that we don't speak the same language. It is because we in China still have our Mingun Curie to be signed. It is because we in China have still our Reform Bill to fight for. It is because we are separated from you by at least a century. The novel in Britain, especially between the two wars, has been treated as an art, equal to any branch of the fine arts; in China, it has been and still remains a weapon for fighting against injustice, and an instrument for reform.

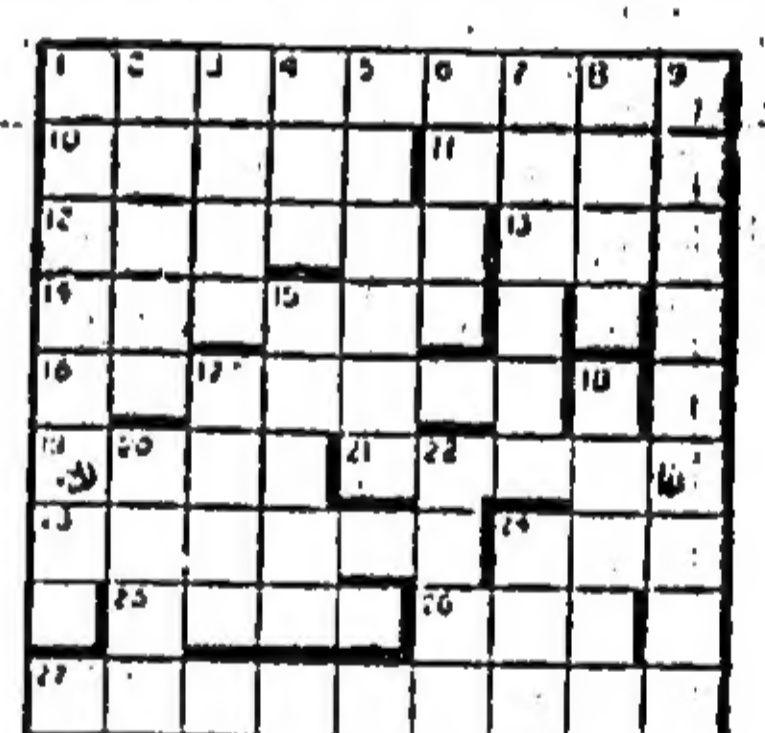
Rupert and Ninky—41



Ninky continues his blundering way down the winding staircase, with Rupert after him, and at the bottom he bounces out on to a little terrace surrounded by battlements. One more awkward jump and he has landed on the parapet where he sways for a moment before toppling right over just as Rupert makes a grab for him. The little bear gapes down in horror as the cloth doney disappears into the clouds. "I've lost him again!" he gasps.

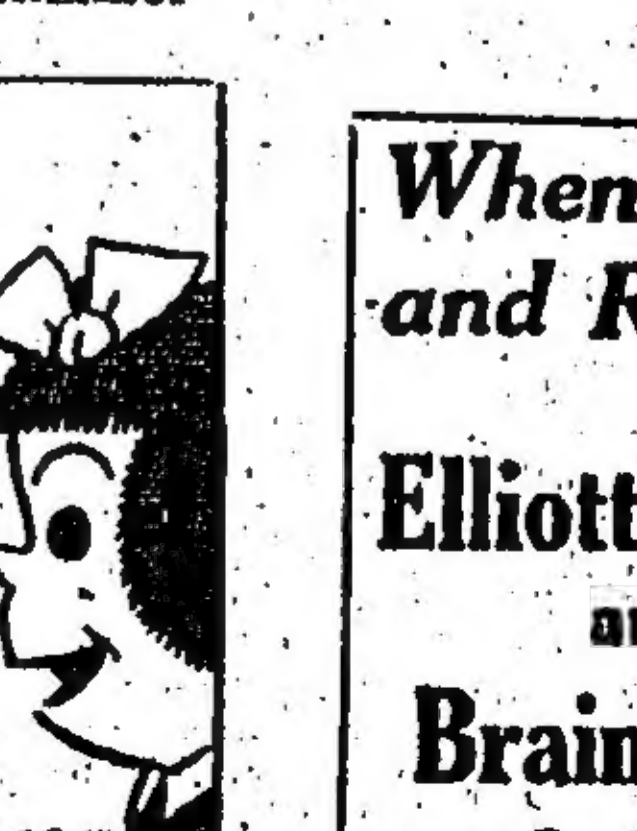
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CROSSWORD



1. Produces an alternative to the case for the artist. (10)
2. For the children daisies may be the links. (5)
3. The roller does not use it for crossing. (4)
4. Came in to see the pictures. (6)
5. Erude. (3)
6. This Irish county produces an insect on edge. (6)
7. Times backward I see to the descendants of Shem. (7)
8. The vacant mind does not produce one. (4)
9. Animals mist in Gulliver's travels. (6)
10. Get your fruit with gear on. (6)
11. Get better when this town gets. (6)
12. Stand among the insects. (4)
13. Low round it is. (3)
14. Vacuum. (3)
15. Event. (8)
16. Put her in the river. (6)
17. Hypocrite. (4)
18. Get these hence! (8)
19. Unfriendly. (6)
20. Chastity. (4)
21. Protection against enemy action. (6)
22. Sent a Pole to get these animals. (6)
23. Just average. (4)
24. Getting places? (6)
25. Measure. (4)
26. Anger. (4)
27. Solution of Saturday's puzzle: Across: 1. Dot. 2. Chiasm. 3. Primus. 4. Memento. 5. Oliver. 6. Arise. 7. Nation. 8. Ace. 9. Down: 1. Oat. 2. Bear. 3. Chair. 4. Fly. 5. Hearty. 6. Tame. 7. Clit. 8. Oat. 9. Mead. 10. Dunes. 11. Patter. 12. Mire. 13. Camel. 14. Alfred. 15. Vocal. 17. Hunter. 18. Calf. 19. L.A.A.

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All members of the St. David's Society of Hongkong and other Welsh people are reminded of the Celebration of St. David's Day, and to apply for their tickets without delay to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Wynne-Jones c/o G. G. P. O.

Spanish Monarchy Opposed

Mexico City, Feb. 20.
The Spanish Socialist leader, Senor Indalecio Prieto, opposed restoration of the monarchy which, he predicted to-day, would result in fresh struggles in a nation not yet fully recovered from a bitter civil war.

Prieto urged instead that the Spanish people be allowed to choose their own regime by a plebiscite, but added that international pressure will have to determine the fall of Franco. He said that however great is the heroism of those inside Spain opposing Franco, their efforts will fail.

If Franco sees his cause lost he will hand over power to the monarchy for the elementary motives of self-defence and long-standing personal convictions.—United Press.

Franco Orders Study

Madrid, Feb. 20.
Generalissimo Franco reportedly has named a committee of four Falange Cabinet Ministers to study the possibility of the restoration of the monarchy to which the older Party wing is believed opposed.

The committee consists of the following Ministers: Blas Perez Gomez (Interior), Jose Antonio Jiron (Labour), Carlos Reina Saura (Agriculture) and Ramundo Fernandez Cuesta (Justice).

No signs of restoration are imminent, however, because Franco and Don Juan retain widely divergent policy views despite the frequent contacts of their representatives.—United Press.

Heavy Losses For Reds Reported

Peiping, Feb. 21.
The Government announced to-day it had dealt Communist armies such a severe blow that the great Peiping-Tientsin-Paoing triangle of North China is secure for some time to come.

The Chinese press carried Government reports that the Communists suffered crippling losses in weeks of fighting, including loss of 12,000 men in a 24-hour battle around Yaotungcheng, 20 miles north of Peiping.

The Communists announced that the Government had ordered all Yen'an representatives to leave and they were preparing to withdraw personnel from the United Nations Relief Rehabilitation headquarters here. It was indicated that supplies would be practically impossible for some parts of North China henceforth.—Associated Press.

HITLER LIKED A GERMAN KING

Nuremberg, Feb. 21.
Franz von Papen said in an interview to-day that he proposed to Hitler in 1934 that Prince Louis Ferdinand, grandson of the exiled Kaiser, be made King of Germany, and Hitler seemed "satisfied with the idea."

Von Papen is awaiting verdict from the German de-Nazification Court, which is expected to give him 10 years' hard labour.—Associated Press.

MOSQUITOES IN CAR TYRES

Chicago, Feb. 20.
The American Medical Association Journal reported to-day that sanitary inspectors in Los Angeles, examining a freighter arriving from Guinea, discovered fever-carrying mosquitoes breeding in rainwater inside 9,000 army tyres.
The Journal said mosquitoes of a type carrying dengue fever and filariasis were found in eight of 11 shipments of tyres.—United Press.



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NORWAY WILL ENTER ANTARCTIC RACE

Government To Support Expedition

Oslo, Feb. 20.

Norway will enter the race to the Antarctic with a sizable expedition during the 1947-48 season—a preliminary to the great combined expedition projected for the following season by Britain, Sweden and Norway.

The reported hunt for radioactive mineral deposits—uranium, thorium and monazite—mentioned in connection with other organisations probing the South Polar wastes this year, will play no part in the Norwegians' work.

Norway has long-established claims to much of the Antarctic, and her claims are better founded than most. Roald Amundsen discovered the South Pole in December, 1911. Norwegian whalers, always the most daring of seamen, penetrated the forbidding, ice-charged seas of the Antarctic in 1903 and extended their operations annually until, in the decade before the last war, they caught an average of 40 percent of all whales taken from the southern oceans each year.

Along with the whaling operations, Norwegian airmen quietly surveyed much of the previously unknown coast. Commander Rikger-Larsen was foremost of these unheralded explorers.

NORWAY'S CLAIMS

Norway claims two outlying islands, Bouvet, at 3 deg. 24 east longitude, and 54 deg. 26 south latitude, and Peter I at 50 deg. 35 west longitude and 68 deg. 50 south latitude.

On the mainland, Norway claims a pie-shaped wedge with its apex at the Pole, lying between the Falkland Islands dependency claimed by Britain and Argentina, at 20 deg. west longitude extending eastward to 45 deg. east longitude where the Australian claim begins.

Thus the Norwegian claim begins at Coats Land, on the Weddell Sea, and includes Crown Princess Martha Land, Queen Maud Land, Princess Astrid Land, Princess Ragnhild Land, Prince Harald Land and part of Crown Prince Olav Land.

Norway claimed Bouvet Island on January 23, 1928 and Peter I Island

on May 1, 1931. She claimed her Antarctic mainland areas in 1930. The proposed expedition will have the support of the government as well as the Norwegian Geographical Society and the Norwegian Whalers' Association, which offered to cover the costs of refitting a vessel furnished by the government and operating it throughout the voyage.

YOUNG SCIENTISTS

The ship selected is the former American coast guard vessel, North Star, loaned to the expedition by the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs. The ship is of 220 tons and was bought from the United States in 1945 for \$105,000. The Norwegian Government originally planned to use it for fishing on the North Sea banks.

Work of the expedition will be done largely around Peter I Island and the Ross Sea. Meteorological observations and biological investigations will be emphasised, but oceanographical observations and studies of the life and propagation of whales will be undertaken.

It is planned to take along a number of young scientists to give them valuable field work they missed during the war years when Norway was occupied by the Germans and blockaded by the British—United Press.

BRITISH SURVEY

London, Feb. 20.
British survey parties on Antarctica's Graham Land, employing time-honoured polar means of locomotion—dogs and sledges—to-day are trying to complete two firsts before winter night descends—crossing the base of Graham Land and making the first land journey of its length.

Britain now has seven parties totalling 30 men working on its Falkland Islands dependency survey. They are stationed at Hope Bay, on the northern tip of Graham Land, Mar-

This is a whale of a fishing story

Burlington, Wisconsin, Feb. 20.

Once a year a group of Americans gather to tell stories and to see who can tell the biggest lie. They are members of the Liars' Club, and good laughs are their chief objectives.

This year they met here and heard Atanazio Garza, of San Antonio, Texas, tell how he had gone fishing, hooked a fish and fought him for 45 minutes. The fish fought so hard, he said, that "when I got him into the boat he was sweating." He got first prize.

Playing on the housing shortage, another good one was told by John J. Conville of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who wondered why he had been unable to lease three new modern seven-room houses he had for \$12 a month each. He added his failure might have resulted from the fact that he also offered free to each tenant heat, electricity and use of an automobile.—Associated Press.

Japanese Labour To Take Active Part In Politics

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

Japan's two leading labour organisations—the National Congress of Industrial Organisations, with a claimed membership of 1,700,000 workers, and the Japan National Federation of Labour, with a membership of 1,000,000 workers—will for the first time take an active part in a political campaign in the forthcoming elections in the latter part of April in order to push through labour's demands for improved treatment, the Mainichi reported to-day.

The paper said both organisations plan to rally support for a "joint democratic front" in a fight against so-called conservative political parties which the present Yoshida Cabinet represents.

The organisations plan to support only those candidates who agree to

support labour's platform. At the same time, the organisations will be stint in providing campaign funds for such candidates.

The Mainichi said the National Congress of Industrial Organisations will not insist on the party affiliations of such supported candidates providing they do not run on Liberal or Progressive Party tickets.

The Japan Federation of Labour, however, will insist on supporting only those candidates running on the Social Democratic Party ticket.

The Mainichi predicted that the labour organisations named will concentrate their efforts on electing candidates to the nation's highest legislative body, the Diet, which is composed of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

The paper predicted that Katsumi Kikunami, chairman of NCIO, will be a candidate for the House of Councillors, and added that chairmen of other large labour unions, such as the All-Japan Cottonners' Union, the All-Japan Electrical Workers' Union and the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, will run for Diet seats—United Press.

VOLCANO ERUPTS

London, Feb. 20.
The volcano on Mount Mayon in Luzon, in the Philippines which has given signs of unrest in the past month, burst into life again to-day, the New York radio reported. Tons of smouldering lava are pouring down its slopes towards the town of Libog. Rumbles of eruption can be heard as far away as Manila, 200 miles to the northwest.—Router.

POCKET CARTOON



ACQUITTED OF KILLING HER FATHER

Hartford, Feb. 20.

On the night of January 25, William White, 46, returned to his Watford home. He was drunk.

He walked deliberately into the kitchen, selected a knife and mounted the stairway to the second floor. His wife, two daughters and his little son huddled together in the bedroom.

It was not the first time White had come home drunk, and they knew from experience that he was likely to be violent.

White confronted his family with a knife, and, waving slightly, said: "I am now going to sharpen this knife. I am going to kill Mr. Ware next door and then I am coming back to cut the lot of you up."

He turned and started back down the stairs.

Elsie Dorothy White, 19, looked frantically about. At the head of the stairway was an aspidochelone.

She picked up the plant, pot and all, and threw it with all her might. It hit her father on the head and killed him.

The story of White and the aspidochelone was told by the prosecutor, Mr. Gerald Howard, to-day at the trial of Elsie White for manslaughter.

Practically taking the role of the defence, Mr. Howard told the Court: "It seemed to us that those facts are a complete defence to any charge of manslaughter, because not only was this young woman justified on the ground that she was apprehensive for her own safety and the safety of the rest of the family, but she had reasonable ground for believing that her father was going to make an attack on, and perhaps murder, Mr. Ware."

Mr. Howard asked that the charge be dismissed. Mr. Justice Byrne agreed and instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.—United Press.

Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak

London, Feb. 20.

The annual sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle at Reading to-day was cancelled because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease—and the 473 cattle which arrived must be quarantined for a fortnight.

The Agriculture Ministry announced a foot and mouth outbreak among pigs at Nearnwood, Leeds.—United Press.

WHAT ATTLEE SAID

(Continued from Page 1)

Lord Templewood tabled a motion for the Opposition, condemning the Government's Indian policy. It amounted to a motion of censure and will be debated in the Lords on Tuesday.

It said the Government's decision to turn over power to the Indians without any provision for the protection of minorities or the discharge of other obligations was likely to imperil the peace and prosperity of India.

The Opposition will decide on Tuesday whether to force a division. If a division is called, the Conservative majority is likely to defeat the Government.—United Press.

CHINA COTTON REQUEST TO UNRRA SUPPORTED

Washington, Feb. 20.

It was reliably learned to-day that top UNRRA officials solidly favour China's request for \$49,000,000 worth of cotton to be made into cloth for sale in the open market to bolster the nation's economy.

Sources close to the organisation said the Director-General, Maj-Gen Lowell W. Rooks, made a strong argument for diversion of \$49,000,000 worth of United States funds to a cotton programme at a meeting of the nine-nation Central Committee.

It was also reliably learned that Rooks telegraphed the China Office in Shanghai, and will ask the Central Committee to take final action when he receives a reply from there, which is hoped for early next week.

It is understood that Rooks carried the burden of China's case, although Ambassador Wellington Koo given a clear plan for the cotton programme as "practical any psychological help in the present situation."

It is understood that \$10,000,000 of the unpaid funds were originally intended for medical supplies.

White Paper On India Presented In Commons

London, Feb. 20.

The text of the White Paper on India which Mr. Attlee read to the House of Commons to-day is as follows:

"It has long been the policy of successive British Governments to work towards the realisation of the self-government of India.

In pursuance of this policy, an increasing measure of responsibility has been devolved on Indians, and to-day the civil administration and the Indian armed forces rely to a very large extent on Indian civilians and officers. In the constitutional field, the Acts of 1919 and 1935 passed by the British Parliament each represented a substantial transfer of political power.

In 1940 the coalition Government recognised the principle that the Indians should themselves frame the new constitution for a fully autonomous India, and in the offer of 1942 they invited them to set up a constitutional assembly for this purpose as soon as the war was over.

"The British Government believe this policy to have been right and in accordance with sound democratic principles. Since they came into office they have done their utmost to carry it forward to its fulfilment.

"The declaration of the Prime Minister of March 15 last, which met with general approval in Parliament and the country, made it clear that it was for the Indian people themselves to choose their future status and constitution and that in the opinion of the Government the time had come for responsibility for the Government of India to pass into Indian hands. The Cabinet Mission, which was sent to India last year, spent over three months in consultation with Indian leaders in order to help them agree upon the method for determining the future constitution of India so that the transfer of power might be smoothly and rapidly effected.

Missions Proposals

"It was only when it seemed clear that without some initiative from the Cabinet Mission agreement was unlikely to be reached that they put forward proposals themselves.

"These proposals, made public in May last, envisaged that the future

constitution of India should be settled by a Constituent Assembly composed in a manner suggested with representatives of all communities and interests in British India and of the Indian states.

"Since the return of the Mission the interim Government has been set up at the centre, composed of political leaders of the major communities exercising wide powers within the existing constitution.

"In all Provinces, the Indian Government's responsible legislatures are in office.

"It is with great regret that the Government find that there are still differences among the Indian parties which are preventing the Constituent Assembly from functioning as it was intended that it should.

No Clear Prospect

"The Government desire to hand over their responsibility to authorities established by a constitution approved by all parties in India in accordance with the Cabinet Mission plan, but unfortunately there is at present no clear prospect that such a constitution and such authorities will emerge.

"The present state of uncertainty is fraught with danger and cannot be indefinitely prolonged. It is, therefore, essential that all parties should sink their differences in order that they may be ready to shoulder the great responsibilities which will come before them next year. After months of hard work by the Cabinet Mission, a great measure of agreement was obtained as to the method by which the constitution should be worked out. This was embodied in their statements of May last.

"Although the final transfer of authority may not take place until June 1948, preparatory measures must be put in hand in advance. It is important that the efficiency of the civil administration should be maintained and that the defence of India should be fully provided for. But inevitably, as the process of the transfer proceeds, it will become progressively more difficult to carry out to the letter all the provisions of the Government of India Act (1935). Legislation will be introduced in due course to give effect to the final transfer of power.

Well-Being Of India

"The British Government cannot conclude this statement without expressing, on behalf of the people of this country, their goodwill and good wishes towards the people of India, as they go forward to this final stage in their achievement of self-government.

"It will be the wish of everyone in these islands that notwithstanding the constitutional changes, the association of the British and Indian peoples should not be brought to an end—and they will wish to continue to do all that is in their power to further the well-being of India."—Router.

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